HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1821. No. 81.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

MR. HURLEY, DENTIST,

PROPOSES to spend a short time in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity.

Mr. H. operates for all diseases incident to the teeth and gums; he frees the teeth from tartar, which if permitted to accumulate to a certain degree, will infallibly induce that most offensive disease, the scurvy. He arrests decay in its inception by filing, and when the caries has made considerable progress, he checks it by plugging. When caries, so unfriendly to beauty and convenience, has made such ravages as to be otherwise irremediable, Mr. H inserts artificial teeth after the most approved manner, and executed in a style so nearly approaching nature, as to bid defiance to detection. It is well ascertained, that when the teeth of children are disposed to assume an irregular growth, unfavorable to symmetry and beauty, and tending to future diseases, this may be corrected by the timely application of proper means.

Mr. H. has a room suitable for the purposes of his profession, at Mr. Faddis's tavern, and if requested he will attend the ladies at their own houses.

Aug. 15. 79—tf

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;

Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copperplate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MATO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

on nine or twelve months credit,

A Negro Boy or Girl of about twelve years old.

Inquire of

James Child.

Aug. 1. 77—3w

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase one or two good young

Milch Cows, with young Calves.

I would prefer them from the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

J. S. Smith

July 24. 76—

Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles east of Hillsborough, June 5. 69—3mp

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students in this institution closed on the 12th instant. The exercises will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Twenty-one young gentlemen, composing the senior class, passed an approved examination, and were admitted into the Freshman class in the University.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 20. 71—tf

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, a negro boy by the name of *LEROY BRANDOM*, who was bound to me by the court of this county, to serve until he became twenty-one years of age. Said boy is about eighteen years old, dark complexion, nutty head of hair, large white eyes, and wears a truss. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said boy under the penalty of the law. I will give twenty-five cents reward for the delivery of said boy to me in this place, but will not pay any charges or expenses. Said boy had sundry clothing, not any recollected.

John Young.

Aug. 20. 80—3w

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE editor of the Pee Dee Gazette has in the press, to be published for the first of August ensuing, the first number of a

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR

THE SOUTHERN CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the title indicates, this work will be principally devoted to agricultural subjects. It will be tendered as a medium of communication between gentlemen of practical research on every subject of importance to the community, but particularly in regard to improvements in the vegetable and animal productions of this climate. The editor wishes to elicit from actual cultivators, a precise account of their experience, particularly in cases where happy results as to quantity or quality of productions have attended their labors; whether in improving the indigenous productions of this climate, or in the introduction of exoticks; and such intelligence will be reverberated for the benefit of the community. By the southern climate of the United States is meant that which geographers have designated as the fifth climate north of the equator, commencing at 30 degrees 25 minutes, including a skirt of Florida, and extending to 36 degrees 28 minutes, within two miles of the south line of Virginia. Every climate has its peculiarities; they ought to be investigated, and made known for the benefit of its inhabitants: such an object may be greatly facilitated by the critical remarks and observations of enlightened travellers within the same climate on other continents; essays from such would be highly interesting: such of those as have published accounts will yield something useful which will be improved occasionally. Communications from actual planters and farmers are most earnestly solicited on such subjects, as they may conceive it most useful to convey, or to obtain information upon. The editor will take the liberty to suggest the following heads as being interesting to the public.

Cause and prevention of rot in cotton: what effect has the seed had, which was imported from South America, in arresting its progress.

Cause and prevention of smut, and blight in wheat.

Cultivation and curing of tobacco.

Information on the introduction, and cultivation of exotic grasses: also of those which are indigenous, particularly that known by the name of crap, or crop, or crab grass, and its utility for pasture, for soiling, or fresh feeding, and for hay.

Experimental results in the cultivation of flax, rice, oats, barley, and other species of grain, which are known to be more happily adapted to colder climates. Also, root crops of various kinds: the success of the Ruta Baga, the Mangle Wortzle and the Heligoland Bean lately introduced into this climate. As the season is approaching for gathering the productions of the vine, a precise description of the most approved method, or process of making wine in the Southern States, of various kinds, is particularly requested. Also, the best method of making cider. Such communications may be highly valuable. Likewise in regard to the cultivation of the vine in this climate; the kinds best adapted to it—the most suitable soil, how prepared; and the best method of training.

Any accounts of attempts to cultivate the almond, live, or date, the silk worm and its peculiar food, the mulberry, will be highly acceptable: they are all natives of this climate, as also is the cochineal insect, and its peculiar food; madder, opium and many other dies and medicines which might be cultivated, and lesson our dependence on other parts of the world.

The constitution of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina is already printed for the first number of this work: copious extracts will be made from their proceedings; and the members and officers of that society are respectfully invited to communicate the result of their individual experience, on interesting subjects, as well as the proceedings of their society. This invitation is also extended to all agricultural societies within this climate; the proposed work is offered as a medium of communication, a depository to collect, preserve and diffuse useful information, facts and opinions on agricultural subjects: and the editor flatters himself that it may have a tendency to promote that interchange of thought and experiment which is so necessary to the propagation of useful knowledge.

It is particularly requested that all communications on agricultural subjects especially, be written in a fair hand, in plain English, and simple style, with the writer's name and place of residence. And as an accumulation of postage would become very burthensome to an individual, it is particularly requested that all communications addressed to the editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, Cheraw, S. C. have the postage paid

A more ample developement of the objects of the work, with conditions, &c. will be made hereafter; this sketch is now submitted by the editor, with a request that his brethren of the type within this climate, will give it currency to their readers, and an assurance that the favour will be reciprocated whenever opportunity occurs.

Cheraw, July 25. 78—

*** *Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this office.*

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dolars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, will in pursuance of the powers given them by an act of the last general assembly of the state of North Carolina, proceed to sell on the

First Thursday in September next,

a number of the LOTS, to be laid off in the North Common of said town. This section of the town common contains a number of the most beautiful eminences, and will afford an opportunity, to all those persons who may wish to retire from the sickly parts of the state in the summer season, of purchasing elegant building sites, in one of the most healthy spots in North Carolina, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the beauty of the place, its healthiness and the plenty and cheapness of provisions that may be had in it, Hillsborough holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, superior to any other town in the state. It has a most excellent society; an Academy preparatory to the University of the state, a female school of superior celebrity, conducted by a lady of the first qualifications, and an English school, at present managed by a gentleman highly approved of, all now in the most flourishing condition. Those persons who may be desirous of having their families located permanently, or during the summer season only, in the midst of health and agreeable society, or those who may be desirous of educating their children, in a place remote from sickness, and where living of the best kind may be procured in the greatest plenty and on the lowest terms, will do well to attend said sale. It is supposed that the lots will sell very low. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. By order,

Joseph A. Woods,

Secretary.

June 13, 1821. 70—ts

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Star, Fayetteville Observer, Cape Fear Recorder, and Newbern Centinel, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Information Wanted.

WHEREAS *JOHN EASTBOURN*, and *MARY* his wife, with their family, did remove to North Carolina, in or before the year 1799, and their relations in and near Philadelphia, having heard nothing from them for a number of years, it is requested that if they or either of them, or any of their children be living, information may be sent to their relation, JOHN RICH, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, as they may hear of something to their advantage.

☞ Printers of newspapers of North Carolina, will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion. 72—

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF

The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56—

FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

EFFECTS OF LIME ON APPLE TREES.

Communicated to the West Cane Creek Agricultural Society, by Benjamin Vestel, an honorary member, of Chatham county.

In the spring 1819 I planted one hundred apple trees, of a very indifferent and unthrifty growth; they were knotty, and inclined much to growing of sprouts from the body and roots, insomuch that I began to despair of their being worth cultivating. However, in the spring of 1820 I cleared the roots and bodies of sprouts, which were in abundance; then cut off the tops of the trees, and grafted, which of course gave them a greater disposition to sprout; in consequence of which the grafts grew but little that season, and the sprouts came out from the roots and bodies in abundance. In the fall of 1820 I sprouted and trimmed them clean; then took lime and made a white wash, and therewith limed the trees from the graft down to the root; except a few of them, which I left unlimed to prove the experiment. These few remain rough, sprouty and unthrifty; while those that were limed have cast off their rough coats of bark, have but little disposition to growing of sprouts, and are now thifty and growing trees. This so fully convinces me of the good effect of lime on apple trees, that I recommend it without hesitation.

8th mo. (11th) 1821.

ON CHEESE MAKING,

As practised at one of the most eminent Dairies in New-England, communicated at the request of the editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—Agreeably to your request we have obtained from our brother, Leonard Hurlbert, a brief account of his manner of making cheese, which we enclose you for publication, if you deem it worthy of a place in your useful paper. His manner of making cheese we suppose to be as perfect as any yet discovered, as his cheese is of an excellent quality, and is known in Baltimore as such—specimens of which probably may be seen at Barnum's tavern, and at M'Clure & Foltze, and Marple & Williams' stores, who have had of the dairy for a number of years past. Yours, respectfully,

SAML. HURLBERT & Co.

CHEESE MAKING.

From long experience I have found the following to be the best method of manufacturing cheese, viz: Add the night's milk with the morning's milk, and gently heat it over a fire in a kettle to 94 degrees, then put it in a tub or vat, then add a sufficient quantity of prepared annatto to give it a handsome yellow colour; next add a sufficient quantity of runnet to make it curd in 25 minutes—when curded, make use of a wooden knife or sword of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the tub, and chequer it all in squares of about two inches; it is important that it should all be chequered to the bottom—then let it stand until the whey appears above the curd, say from 15 to 20 minutes; then break it up carefully with the hands in such a manner as not to bruise or break the pieces of curd; next place a clean strainer on top of the whey and curd, and press it down gently so as to cause the whey to arise on top, then lade off the whey with a dish or dipper, what can be conveniently taken off that way; then place a cheese strainer in a cheese basket over a tub, and carefully remove the curd and remaining whey into it, and cut it into slices with a thin skimmer, until the whey has mostly drained out; then bring the corners of the strainer together and twist them so as to press the curd into a solid mass, and place the twisted corners down in the basket, and place a clean board of about one foot square on the top of it, on which place about 20 lbs. weight in order to press out the whey and consolidate the curd. After remaining in this situation about

15 minutes the curd is to be cut in pieces of about one inch square, with a knife resembling a common carving knife, then to be put into the strainer exactly as before stated, with the weight on it, and remain from 10 to 15 minutes, and then cut as last stated, and so repeated from six to ten times, until the whey has entirely done dripping from it—after which it is taken out and cut into pieces of about two inches square, and put into a wooden bowl and chopped with a chopping knife, until the pieces are about the size of an Indian corn. The next process is scalding, which is done by putting the curd into a strainer and putting it into a kettle of hot whey, heated to 126 degrees and no more, for if the whey is too hot it will ruin the cheese and make it hard and dry. While in the whey it must be stirred with the hand until the whole is equally heated, it is then taken out and put into the cheese basket over a tub, and a sufficient quantity of clean fine salt thoroughly mixed with it to give it a high salt flavour, and let it stand until it is hardly blood warm, then the corners of the strainer are twisted together as before, when it is put into the hoop designed for the purpose, and placed into the press and pressed in this instance, with the average weight of about 100 lbs. to every ten pounds of curd; to remain about half an hour in the press, then taken out and turned in the hoop and replaced in the press, and add about one third to the weight in pressing or press it one third harder than before, and let it remain about three hours; then it is taken out and placed in a clean fine linen cloth, (pains should taken that the cloth should be perfectly smooth and no wrinkles in it,) it is put again into the hoop and pressed for forty-eight hours, being taken out and turned once during the time. At this pressing about one third additional weight must be added—it is then taken out and oiled, and put on the shelf to cure, where it must be turned, rubbed and oiled at leat every twenty-four hours until it is thoroughly cured.

My method of preparing the oil I use on cheese, is as follows, viz:—I put the whey I scald the curd in, into a tub and let it stand about 24 hours and an oil arises on the surface, which I skim off and put it into a kettle and simmer it over a moderate fire, when the sediment will settle to the bottom, and I pour off a beatiful pure oil, which is fit for use. For painting cheese I make use of the best Spanish annatto. I would here take the liberty to remark, that there is a great deal of the counterfeit Spanish annatto, manufactured in this country, and is good for nothing; and it appears to those who are not acquainted with the article, to be of good quality, and the people have been much imposed upon with it, for the last ten years. Take eight ounces of Spanish annatto, or in proportion as may be wanted, and put it into three gallons of weak lye, made from pot or common ashes, and boil it until it dissolves and becomes of a bright yellow colour—thus it may be put into the milk as before described. To prepare the runnet to put into the cheese, I take the calf's second stomach immediately after the calf is killed, and take out the contents, which are called curd, which I do not save, as it is of no use, (as some have mistakenly supposed,) as by using it the cheese is injured thereby. I rinse the bag clean in cold water and rub it all over with fine salt and lay it away to dry; when dry I make about one gallon of brine to each bag, by mixing as much clean alum salt with hot water as the water will dissolve, and after the brine is cool, I put it in the bag, and when it has soaked several days it will be fit for use.

LEONARD HURLBERT.

Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 29th March, 1821.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

The following gives rather a dark picture of Missouri; but whether it is exhibited in its true colours, or whether disappointment has cast a sombre shade over the vision of the writer, our actual observation will not enable us to determine.

From the Salem Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman sometime a resident in Missouri, to his friend in the town of Salem, dated

St. Louis, April 4.

"The emigration to this state has stopped and many have actually gone back, after being disappointed in the quality of the lands, which has been falsely cried up to be the richest in the world. The fact is this—the bottom lands on the margins of the rivers, which are annually overflowed, are very rich, but people cannot live on them without being subject to billious fever, dysentery, ague, and other complaints, the greater part of the year. A part of the other lands abound with minerals, lead and iron, and are unfit for cultivation. The prairies, which constitute no small part, are generally filled with shrub oaks, which costs five dollars per acre to grub. There are a few small spots of ground which are excellent, but far the greater proportion of what are called good lands, are only second and third rate, with a thin soil of not more than eight inches deep. The only real and substantial value of the state is the *lead mines*. The lands of Illinois are much superior. The prairies of that state are always fit for the plough, and the soil in some places is eight feet deep.

St. Louis is the chief town, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, in a barren spot, 20 miles below the junction of the Missouri, lat. 38, 36, N. long. 12, 14, W. of the city of Washington, and about 1000 miles from it by stage route. The view of the town, ascending the Mississippi, and from the opposite (Illinois) shore, is pleasant, being a gradual ascent from the first to the second bank.—The ancient buildings are of logs, and of stone, as ugly, inconvenient and rough as possible, constructed after the manner of the French, with lots for gardens apputenant, and mostly on the first bank, which is a bed of limestone. The streets are narrow and dirty, and like Church (or Mud) street in Salem, either half leg deep in mire or enveloped in dust. Main street, the only one of consequence, runs parallel with the river, about 25 fathoms from it, and extends 1 1-2 miles in length. The second bank commences about a cables length from the river, and rises 30 feet, on which several wider streets are laid out, and some new houses built, which are mostly of brick, including a jail of stone; but without any display of architectural taste or skill in their construction.

Three cable's length from the river, the ground in places is much broken—and there is a large pond of stagnant water, two miles in length, which in the latter part of summer sends forth a disagreeable smell, and produces myriads of mosquetoes. Back of the town is a prairie, 8 and 10 miles wide, which produces nothing; and from the large Indian mound near the north part of the town, which commands a view of all the upper and part of the lower bank, this prairie has a most dreary and desolate appearance. The market is supplied from Illinois. The place, although it was settled as early as 1764, contains only 4000 inhabitants, and now *decreasing*. They are of a mixed assemblage.—The original French are from Canada; some of them are white, and all the different shades from that colour to Indian and black.—A few of the white females are handsome; excessively fond of dress, (in a variety of gaudy colours) attending church, and dancing.—There are also, Tennesseians, Kentuckians, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and some few *Yankees*, which term is applied to all coming from the Atlantic states, eastward of the mountains, and whom the people of the west have a strange opinion of. But the greater proportion are Irish, who concentrate here on account of a Catholic church and bishop.—The people from each state and country, generally speaking, clan together without much intermixture.

The exports are trifling, and consist of small quantities of fur and peltry, brought from the interior and down the Missouri, and which does not amount to one-twentieth of the imports. The exports of Herculaneum, 30 miles below, are shot, made there of the best quality, and bar and pig lead, from Potosi, or Mine a Burton. From St. Genevieve, 60 miles below, lead.

Business now is in a deplorable state, and every one who continues a merchant here, ought to be worth considerable property, or must, (unless the times alter for the better very soon, of which there is hardly a probability) eventually slip through, for high rents, dear living, enormous taxes, little business and small profits, make it a losing concern.

The country is overrun with all kinds of goods, which the holders are trying to sacrifice at auction, but with difficulty find a few cash purchasers. The place is drained of round specie, that necessary article of commerce, and no probability of an influx of this precious metal, the currency being cut money of not more than 3-4ths weight, and that *very scarce*. Sheriff's sales are getting frequent, and real property will not command one quarter of what it was formerly valued at. Among other things the sheriff took possession of the Exchange Bank, an Irish concern, nine days since, and found the enormous amount of 17,250 *mills*, in specie, in the vaults. Shares in the great St. Louis Bank (original cost $100) sold at auction, five days since, for 18 3-4 cents each. The Missouri Bank at St. Louis, and its branch at St. Genevieve, continues good, and pays specie, as do also the Bank at Edwardville, and Shawaneetown, Illinois.

Rents are much reduced from what they were, but still continue unreasonably high.—Boarding is high; living is miserable; society, there is none. Nor is there any regularity in the weather here, being more changeable than in any place I have ever visited. The roads, three months past, have been in the worst condition, the mud being at times fourteen inches deep. The thermometer last winter was as low as 26 below zero. In forty-eight hours after, it was quite warm, and continued so for several days, when it changed to extreme cold again; but these sudden changes did not produce the same effect on the constitution as they would in Massachusetts. Last summer the thermometer was no higher than 98 degrees in the shade, but this warmth of the climate, together with the continual showers of dust, which are frequent during the warm season, was extremely debilitating, and from the great degree of lassitude which almost every one experienced, but particularly stangers, it was a hard matter to keep awake during the day; or from the troublesome bugs, fleas, cockroaches, and musquetoes, to sleep at night. There were many deaths between July and November, particularly among the low Irish, who would fill themselves with whiskey and sleep in the open air. The mode of treatment for bilious fevers, was different from that in any warm climate I ever was in. They bled freely, and afterwards gave emetics and other strong doses of calomel and jalap; the first reduced the patients so much, they had not strength to encounter the second and third, and of course too many fell victims to this strange mode of practice. I was knowing to a person's being bled eighteen times in a bilious fever; he was a man of regular habits and an iron constitution; his fever was subdued, but he died at the end of nine weeks after the attack. Another person of my acquaintance was bled twenty-seven times in a pleurisy, and died ten days after the attack, *without pain*. If B—— K—— was here, and had all the practice, (if he could attend to it) this would probably be as healthy a place as any other in the west, of equal warmth."

OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated at Pensacola, July 18th, 1821.

Yesterday, after a series of delay, and disappointments, of a piece with the whole tenor of our twenty years' negotiations with Spain, the American authorities were finally and formally put in possession of this city, of the fortress of the Barrancas, and of the dominion of the Floridas. Out of tenderness to the feelings of the Spaniards, deeply excited by the painful separation about to take place between those who go and those who remain—and who are allied not only by the ties of intimacy and friendship contracted during a long period of a common residence in this pleasant and salubrious region, and confirmed by a community of habits and religion, as well as of lineage and language, but knitted together by the most sacred and endearing bands of consanguinity and affiance, the ceremony was conducted with very little ostentation. The Spanish governor's guard, consisting of a full company of dismounted dragoons of the regiment of Tarragona, elegantly clad and equipped, was paraded at an early hour of the morning in the front of the government house. About 8 o'clock a battalion of the 4th regiment of United States' infantry, and a company of the 4th regiment of United States' artillery, the whole under the command of col. Brooke, of the 4th infantry, were drawn up on the public square, opposite to the Spanish guard, having marched into town from the encampment at Galvez's spring. The usual military salute passed between them. Four companies of infantry from the American line, under the command of major Dinkins, of the 5th infantry, were then detached to take possession of the Barrancas, which is nearly nine miles below this city.

At 10 o'clock, the hour previously appointed, general Jackson, attended by his aids, secretary, interpreters, &c. crossed the green, passed between the double line formed by the troops of both nations, who simultaneously saluted him by presenting arms, and entered the government house, where the formality of the transfer was soon dispatched, and the Spanish sergeant's guard at the gate was immediately relieved by an American guard. After a few minutes governor Jackson, accompanied by col. Callava, the late commandant, and their respective suites, left the government house, and passed through the same double line of troops, to the house which the governor has rented for the temporary accommodation of his family. The Spanish troops were then marched to the place of embarkation—the American flag was displayed upon the flagstaff, and grand salutes were fired by the artillery company and the United States ship Hornet, a gun being given to each state and territory of the Federal Union, not forgetting Florida, and the regimental band, and that of the Hornet, playing the "Star-spangled Banner" all the while. In the course of the day a number of the citizens waited on the new governor to pay their respects and offer their gratulations. The delivery of the Barrancas was performed with a little more parade. The Spanish flag was lowered to half-mast. The American flag was raised to a level with it. Both flags were, in this situation, saluted by the Spaniards. After which, the Spanish colours were hauled down, and the American ensign was hoisted. The Americans then saluted their national flag. The American troops made a fine and martial appearance, and the Hornet was gaily dressed.

Governor Jackson, on assuming his functions, issued his proclamation. I learn to-day that he is preparing some ordinances on the subject of our municipal police, which, if they are promulgated in season for this conveyance, I will transmit to you. A strict system of quarantine, combined with salutary internal regulations, vigilantly enforced, is indispensable, not only to secure our health, but, what is almost equally precious to us, our 'good name.' The long delay in the delivery of this country is on no account more to be regretted than as it has prevented the earlier adoption of precautionary measures against the introduction of disease, to which we shall be rendered peculiarly liable from the very salubrity of our situation; for, as Pensacola is justly regarded as the temple of Hygeia, it is resorted to from every quarter where infection shows itself. We have, however, hitherto, thank God, escaped every thing like general or dangerous sickness, scarcely a death having occurred among our numerous and heterogeneous population in the three months I have resided here. I have heard, in this interval, of only four deaths—one of a gentleman who came here from Alabama, dying of a consumption, who expired a few days after his arrival; another of a sailor from Orleans, who was labouring under a dysentery when he left that city, which at last killed him; the third was that of a creole struck by lightning a few miles below town; and the fourth, as I remember, of a Spanish soldier in the hospital. There will hereafter be less danger of the importation of an epidemic, which, in truth, could not spread to any extent in this place; and of the generation of a contagious malady we have not the slightest apprehension.

We may now, at length, felicitate ourselves on our opening prospects. Pensacola is destined eventually to become the great emporium of the Gulf of Mexico, and to enjoy a large share of the trade of the west. Under the paternal government of Jackson, we hope soon to emerge from the weakness of infancy, and to escape from the restrictions of nonage. High expectations are entertained of his wisdom and magnanimity in his civil capacity. Of his courage and decision, his military career has already afforded conspicuous proofs. To the hand that so ably wielded the weapons of war against foreign enemies are now committed the sword and the scales of justice, to weigh the rights of his fellow citizens, and to mete out punishment according to the measure of their wrongs—to him who so gallantry stood forth the champion of his country, is now confided the nurture and guardianship of the last offspring of freedom, the youngest child of the family of free and federated America. He will feel the elevation and responsibility of the trust reposed in him, of protecting the rights and promoting the interests—of developing the resources—of giving tone to the character, and determination to the energies of this embroyo sovereignty—and he will act under a full conviction of his duty.

We have yet no press established in this city, though the printing apparatus for the office of the Floridian, a gazette some time since announced to be published here, was shipped from Philadelphia early in June. Indeed we are daily looking for the arrival of the publisher of a paper from the District of Columbia, whose proposals have been laid before the public in your journals.

Foreign Inteligence.

FROM TURKEY.

Baltimore, August 18.

By the politeness of captain Chandler, of the brig Torpedo, from Smyrna, we have been favoured with the following interesting intelligence:—The Torpedo sailed from Smyrna on the 20th of May—in passing the Castle was detained all night and suffered to proceed at day light. Affairs continued in a very unsettled state throughout the Turkish empire. At Smyrna, on the 19th of May, a general embargo was laid, previous to which many serious alarms had taken place, and a great number of Greeks had embarked, with their families and property, for the islands of the Archipelago, fearing to await the result of an impending struggle. On the 19th, the city presented a most distressing scene.—The church yards and houses of the Franks were filled with Greeks, who had fled thither for protection. The Turkish authority had lost all control, the Jannissaries having assumed the command of the city. Many Greeks, Armenians and Jews had been assassinated, and numerous other excesses committed, which were generally attributed to a body of Turkish troops that had been collected in the interior, which took the city in their route for the Morea, their original destination. Such was the alarm, that every vessel lying in the harbour was rapidly filled by the fugitives, and a great number who could not obtain that asylum, rather trusted themselves to open boats on the ocean, than lay themselves open to the scimetars of those merciless barbarians. All business was of course suspended and every bazar closed. The day previous to the Torpedo's sailing, a Pashaw fortunately arrived, whose first measures was ordering the troops from the city to the Castle of Smyrna, and placing the city in such a posture of safety, as to permit business to recommence, the Greeks having been previously disarmed.—The British sloop of war Spy, in passing the Castle, bound in, had a volley of musketry fired into her from the fort, which the commander prudently did not notice at the time—fearing the effects it might produce in the city. No Greek is permitted to leave the city, and all vessels previous to sailing are searched, and any Greek found on board taken on shore. We were informed that all the islands in the neighbourhood of Zino, where the Grecian patriot flag was flying, were under similar colours. Saw several of the Grecian fleet standing on the northward. On the 26th, at Milo, was informed that the fleet consisted of 150 sail. The report of the capture of three Turkish ships of war was confirmed—one, a corvette, was taken in the harbour of Milo, and all the Turks on board, one hundred and ten in number, were beheaded and thrown into the sea—another brig taken in the neighbourhood of Milo, after a desperate action was carried by the Greeks, and the remnant of a numerous crew shared the same fate. We were informed that the Greeks had taken 2000 Turks, principally soldiers, bound to the Morea, every man of whom was unmercifully slaughtered. Most of the Grecian fleet had rendezvoused at the Dardanelles to watch the motions of the Turkish squadron.

Four Turkish ships of war were blockaded by the Greeks in the harbour of Preveya, on the Morea.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Russia, received at Paris, mention that serious disaffection has shown itself amongst some of the Emperor's troops.—It seems that the grand duke Constantine, since his return to Russia, has given great offence to the emperor, and is suspected of having imbibed liberal principles, and had made attempts to conciliate the soldiery, by whom he had been formerly held as a tyrant.—The Russians who had been in France, constantly manifest uneasiness, and the Poles also appear to be touched with the mania which has lately shown itself in Italy, Sicily, &c. The emperor Alexander has lately endeavored to abolish the practice among the lower orders, of wearing beards—this measure has caused bad feelings among his subjects, who, on being shaved, appear to be ashamed to be seen, and fly from the presence of strangers.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

In the schnr. Emeline, from Martinique, came passengers Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, who went out with the colony of coloured people to the Coast of Africa, from this port in January last. They left Sierra Leone the 16th of June in an English vessel bound to Barbadoes, whence they proceeded to Martinique to procure a passage to the United States.

The agents of the colony had succeeded in purchasing from the natives a tract of land, between 30 and 40 miles square, to leeward of Sierra Leone, and in about 5 or 6 degrees of N. latitude. The situation was believed to be very favorable for the contemplated settlement, and as healthy as any spot along the coast—the land fertile and supplying abundance of good water. The colony were to take possession of their new territory immediately after the rainy season. We learn that the colonists had generally been healthy, and were perfectly satisfied with their prospects. One of them has returned with Mr. Bacon, but will accompany him back on his return to Africa—of the precise period we are not informed.

Mr. Bacon and his lady both suffered from ill health, which, as we understand, was the principle cause of their return to the United States.

Another of the Alligator's prizes, in charge of midshipman Hossock, had been recaptured by the prisoners, who being allowed to come upon deck for the benefit of fresh air, rose upon the prize crew. She was carried to Cayenne, where the Americans were treated as privateersmen; nor could the public authorities be convinced that they belonged to the United States' service, but sent them off as prisoners to Martinique to be conveyed to the United States in a French ship of war.

It was apprehended that another prize to the Alligator had been retaken, as she was seen by the vessel in which Mr. Bacon left Sierra Leone, returning towards the coast.

It is evident from the recapture of two (and possibly three) of the Alligators prizes, that the naval force employed by our government for the suppression of the slave trade is not adequate to the purpose. Small vessels it is true, are indespensable; but they cannot carry men enough to put a sufficient prize crew on board of every vessel they capture: therefore it would perhaps be advisable to send a sloop of war and a schooner in company.

Mr. Bacon brings intelligence confirming the accounts via Boston and St. Thomas, of the death of Napoleon. The news had been brought direct to Sierra Leone from the Island of Ascension, where it was received by a British gun brig from St. Helena. He is stated by this account to have died of a cancer in the breast. *Norfolk Herald.*

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

From the National Intelligencer of the 22d of August.

Information has been received in this city, by the way of Martinique, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Ex Emperor of France has paid the debt of nature.

This event took place on the 6th of May, at the Island of St. Helena—dissection being made of his body, the cause of his death was discovered to be a cancer in the pylorus, (scirius pylorus,) which seemed to have been long forming itself, but whose progress should have been stopt by the dilatation of the liver as the cancer increased.

His remains have been buried in a romantic situation, forming a part of the grounds of Longwood, and previously chosen by himself.

His obsequies were attended with all military honors. His corpse was exposed upon a state bed, and was visited by all classes of the populationof St. Helena.

Two British men of war were dispatched to carry to England the news of this event. The last of those vessels touched at the island of Ascension on the 21st of May, and the Com. Sir George Collier, left that island on the 27th of the same month with H. B. M. ship Tartar.

EXECUTION.

London, June 1.

On Friday morning early, J. Bingley, W. Dutton, and W. Batkin, were executed in front of Warwick jail, for forging bank notes. More than 1000*l.* in forged paper, with plates, &c. were found on them. On the night preceding their execution, the three wives and fifteen children of the unhappy men were allowed to visit them, and to remain with them a few hours prior to their dissolution. The scene was heart rending; the children were all under eight years of age; and, in order to prevent their knowing their fathers' unhappy condition, it was impressed on their minds that they were indisposed, and sure to die. The poor creatures, thus ignorant of their parents' fate, in the most artless manner said, "O father! you will soon be better;" and on witnessing the tears, requested their mothers to send for a doctor. Mrs. Bingley fainted, and remained insensible upon the knees of her husband for more than an hour. At the appointed time for separating them from each other, they were obliged to be dragged from their husbands' arms by actual force, and the sight was truly distressing. On Friday morning they were brought to the scaffold. Batkin, whose grief had overwhelmed him, begged that he might be allowed to give the fatal signal to the executioner. A handkerchief was given to him for that purpose; but after they were all tied up, and the prayers were gone through, he continued praying, and declared he could not die. On being requested by his fellow sufferers not to keep them in suspense—continuing to hold the handkerchief in his hand—Bingley, who was next to him, snatched it from his grasp, and exclaimed, "We have lived like men, and let us die so," and threw the handkerchief on the ground. The drop instantly fell, and in a few minutes their sufferings were ended.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 29.

CONVENTION.

We have frequently brought forward this subject, in the hope of drawing the opposers of a convention into something like an investigation of the merits of the question, that it might be fairly spread before the people, who are, and of right ought to be, the sole judges of the propriety of calling a convention. But as easily might the emperor of Turkey be induced to defend the justness of his despotic cruelties by the force of reason and moral principles, as a spirit of free inquiry be aroused in the breasts of our opponents. They know the sandy foundation on which their pretensions are rested would be displaced by inquiry, and that the whole superstructure would fall before the force of truth. Their main reliance, therefore, is upon prevarication, and endeavours to spread a vail over the gross absurdities which accompany their unjustifiable assumption of power. In vain we represent to them the inequality of our present system of representation, an inequality so repugnant to the principles of republican institutions—in vain we complain of the injustice of that aportionment which gives to one man in Chowan, Jones, or Tyrrell the same voice in the concerns of the state, which it does to six in Rowan, Lincoln, or Rutherford—in vain we urge the unalienable rights of the people so to modify their government as to the majority shall seem most conducive to the general happiness, and the best adapted to promote the prosperity and importance of the state—in vain we point to that sacred instrument, the palladium of our liberties, as the authority upon which we demand the restitution of our rights. To all our complaints is turned a deaf ear, and the usurpations of power are shielded under the *sanctity* of our constitution; as though that instrument could be sacred which authorised so flagrant a violation of the rights of the people. "The rich gift of our fathers," is rich only when the spirit which originally breathed through it is preserved pure and unalloyed. But to preserve it pure and unalloyed, the constitution must be accommodated to the varying circumstances of the country; and for this purpose the framers of that instrument declared "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people," and "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty:" thus reposing in the people the important trust of guarding, revising and amending the constitution under which they live. A proper attention to the importance of this privilege and duty has been awakened, and we trust that it will not again sleep until the principles of equal liberty shall be so firmly secured as not to be again in danger.

Our remarks at this time are occasioned by an article which appeared in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 4th inst. headed "Hartford Convention." The editors of the Western Carolinian had stated, that an attempt would be made at the next session of our legislature to procure a call for a convention; and went on rather warmly to say, that if the legislature did not come into the measures of the people, "a convention would be assembled in the west, and the constitution amended without the concurrence of the east." To such a convention the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has applied the opprobrious epithet of "Hartford Convention."

Does the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder expect to aid his cause by heaping opprobrious epithets upon his opponents, or by attributing "disorganizing views and interested motives" to those who have endeavoured to bring about a revision of the constitution, that "the rich gift of our fathers" might be transmitted to our sons with the additional lustre acquired from the experience of age? Should he not rather endeavour to smooth the brow of opposition, and to show the *justness* and *reasonableness* of his positions? Is he prepared to say, in the face of the passage in the Declaration of Rights which we have above quoted, that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution that it should remain "*unaltered* to generations yet unborn?" Will he thus let his prejudices triumph over his patriotism, and in his ardour to support the power of the east, forget the rights and privileges which are equally dear to a much larger population in the west! Surely his judgment must teach him, that our constitution *cannot* remain *unaltered* "to generations yet unborn."

According to the census of 1810 the population of the western counties was more than double that of the eastern, while the representation from the east exceeded that of the west; and does the late census present the subject in a more favourable point of view? The three counties of Rowan, Lincoln and Rutherford in the west have increased in ten years eight thousand four hundred and three, while the three eastern counties of Chowan, Jones and Tyrrell in the same period have increased but two thousand three hundred and seventy. A contemplation of this difference of increase shows that a change in the apportionment of representatives *must* take place; and the disproportion is already so great as imperiously to demand that it should *now* take place. If, in the accomplishment of this object, "a convention should be assembled in the west," where would "the hand of rebellion be raised against the majesty of the law and the constitution?" Does not our constitution say, "that all political power is vested in the people?" and if the western people, which constitute a large majority of the inhabitants of the state, should assemble in convention, would it not be in the due exercise of the powers vested in them by the constitution? How then can he term such "an unwarrantable and *treasonable* act?" or with what propriety does he say, that "if the power of the east should not be sufficient to prevent the effects of this disorganizing spirit, thanks to our blessed Union, the strong hand of the United States would immediately crush it, and bring to condign punishment its aiders and abettors." The government of the United States is bound to protect the people in the enjoyment of republican institutions; but the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder cannot believe that the "strong hand of the U. States" would be raised to prevent the peaceable assembling of the people to amend their constitution, because of the opposition of a few individuals in the eastern section. The fundamental article of republican institutions is, that the majority should govern; it is for the enjoyment of this privilege that we contend. We ask not that a convention should be called, in opposition to the will of the people; but that the question should be submitted to them for their decision. And that this end will be obtained we are sure; although the opposition of the eastern members of the legislature may interpose obstacles which will retard the accomplishment of an object calculated in a high degree to advance the happiness and prosperity of the state.

Before we close this subject, we would briefly notice that the editor of the Halifax Compiler in a late number of his paper has proposed several questions to us. We would refer him to our paper of the 24th of January last, where he will find a few articles which will more than answer his present questions. When he has answered what is there proposed for him, we shall be ready to reply to any new view he may give of the subject.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Anson,	Wm. Marshall,	Jeremiah Benton, Joseph White.
Buncombe,	Zebulon Baird,	Wm. Brittain, Wm. D. Smith.
Bladen,	—— Green,	Wm. J. Cowan, —— Andrews.
Brunswick,	J. W. Leonard,	Alfred Moore, Francis Waddel.
Carteret,	W. Davis,	Wallace D. Styron, G. L. Morgan.
Chatham,	J. Bray,	R. Freeman, James Barbee.
Cabarrus,	W. R. Pharr,	C. Melker, W. M'Lean.
Guilford,	Jonathan Parker,	Wm. Adams, John Gordon.
Greene,	Wm. V. Speight,	Hymrick Hooke, A. Darden.
Iredell.	James Campbell,	Aza Beall, James Hill.
Lincoln,	R. Williamson,	Peter Hoke, O. H. Holland.
Mecklenburg,	M. M'Leary,	S. M'Comb, John Rea.
Martin,	Samuel Hyman,	J. Ballard, Alfred M. Slade.
Pitt,	Luke Albritton,	Oliver Prince, Lanier Daniel.
Rockingham,	N. Scales, jr.	James Miller, J. M Morehead.
Rowan,	John Lindsey,	Henry Ratts, John Clements.
Surry,	Solomon Graves,	T. Hampton, Pleasant Roberts.
Stokes,	Arch. R. Ruffin,	John Hill, Joseph Flynt.
Wilkes,	Jas. Welborne,	Nathaniel Gordon, John Isbel.
Salisbury,	Charles Fisher, Esq.	

CONGRESS.

Fayetteville district,	Archibald M'Neill.
Wilmington,	Charles Hooks.
Mecklenburg,	Maj. Henry Connor.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, August 18th, 1821

Since the 11th inst the date of the last publication, there has been but eight deaths, including whites and blacks. The Commisioners, have it in their power to state, that there has been no new case, since the 9th inst. and that every attack took place within the space of 4 or 5 days. That in the cases that have not eventuated in death, that the patients have either recovered, or on the recovery; and that the town is measurably healthy, at present.

By order,

THOMAS CALLENDER, *Town Clerk.*

The Cape Fear Recorder reports the death of Altred Bowers and Daniel Travis on the 11th, Joseph Bishop on the 12th, and Hugh Murphy on the 15th, of the prevailing fever.

A severe drought seems to have prevailed over a considerable portion of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, since the 20th of July. It is stated that on the whole of Long Island the corn is past recovery. In Washington and its vicinity also, it appears from the National Intelligencer, there has been no rain during the same period, except a light shower on the 12th instant; and that the corn crops and tobacco are suffering, and in some fields will totally fail. The drought we believe extends generally through the country. We have had no rain here for a considerable length of time, and with the exception of a shower which a few evenings ago accompanied a gust a few miles to the eastward of this place, we have heard of none in the neighbourhood. The drought will do considerable injury to the fall crops.

A person of the name of Richard Thomas, 45 years of age, lately died in Chester county, Pensylvania, of the Hydrophobia. He stated that he had been bitten by a mad dog *nine years before.*

Mr. Alexander Lithgow, late first accountant of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, has been accused of defrauding that bank to the amount of between 50 and 60,000 dollars. Upon an examination before the mayor he was admitted to bail in the sum of 7,500 dollars, to take his trial at a court to be called for that purpose.

The state of North Carolina, (says the New York American) undoubtedly possesses many distinguished natural advantages. It has hitherto been almost exclusively an agricultural state; but should it persevere with the laudable zeal that has signalized its commencement in the race of internal improvement, the time is not far distant when she will hold an enviable rank among the commercial states of the Union.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman travelling in Europe, to his correspondent in the city of Charleston, dated

Paris, June 10, 1821.

"The legislature of the kingdom is now in session—Through the politeness of general La Fayette and the Marquis of Marbois, I am furnished with a ticket of admission whenever I wish to go. General L. invited me a few days ago to attend in particular, telling me he intended speaking, and would advert to the happy government of my country, in the course of his discourse; which he did very handsomely. The object of his speech was to introduce more economy among the royal family. He lashed their extravagance severely and contrasted it with the public officers of the United States.—Our system of government occupies greatly the attention of the European governments—wherever their statesmen see a necessity for a reform or alterations, they look to see how things are organized with us. I have had a striking proof of the above, on a late occasion.—The chambers of Paris are now legislating upon the subject of the clergy. I received a letter from one of the Peers, making most minute enquiries of me as to the state of the clergy in the United States, and the appointment and pay of our bishops."

Breach of promise.—At the last circuit court held in Delaware county, judge Van Ness presiding, Miss Jerusha Foot obtained a verdict of *three thousand dollars*, against Harvey Newell, for a breach of promise of marriage. Within a short time we have noticed a number of causes of this kind, in which the juries who passed upon them, have given exemplary damages. This is as it should be.—Promises of such solemnity ought not to be disregarded, nor the feelings of the fair to be wantonly sported with by the unprincipled blades of the day. *N. Y. Pap.*

Bridgetown, (N. J.) August 13.

Distressing Circumstance.—We take the liberty to publish the following extract from the private letter of a respectable gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. to one of the editors of this papers, dated Aug. 3d, instant.

"I have just learned that the widow of the murdered Wm. Seaver departed this life a few days ago. She died of grief. From the moment she saw the mangled corpse of her beloved husband, sorrow took full possession of her soul, and her countenance assumed the air of a fixed melancholy. Her grief was too great for utterance. She wept not.—Her sorrow was dumb.

——"She stood,
Piere'd by severe amazement, hating life,
Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of woe."

"She neglected herself; and her little infant was unnoticed; the fountain from which it drew its nourishment no longer yielded its wholesome supplies; sorrow had poisoned it. The little innocent emphatically sucked sorrow from its mother's breast; it pined away and died. How great must be that grief which can thus extinguish the feelings of maternal tenderness, and totally supplant those cares and affections which rule so powerfully in the bosom of a mother! Such was the case of this unfortunate lady. Her sorrow produced an oblivion of all things, save the image of her murdered husband.—Her tearless eye rolled in restless agony, for the balmy slumbers of peace were affrighted away. Her heaving bosom betrayed the unutterable emotions of her soul sinking beneath the burden of its calamity. The medical gentlemen were deeply interested for her, and spared no exertions to banish her gloom, and to restore her to tranquility. Their well meant efforts were of no avail, for, incapable longer of sustaining her burthen of grief, she sunk beneath it.

"Thus this cursed lust of gold, at one blow, has deprived three human beings of their existence. The heinousness of the action needs no comment. Their murderers are not yet brought to punishment, but they cannot escape. Heaven requires that the vigilance of men should be exercised in the detection of crime; and should this vigilance be eluded, I do not hesitate to say that the supernatural interposition of Heaven will unrobe it, for his justice stands bound to punish the guilty."

CHERRY LEAVES.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that the leaves of the common black cherry tree, when a little wilted, if eaten by horned cattle, will kill them in a short time.

[*Montpelier Watchman.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
August 22	76	81	82
23	72	76	79
24	71	80	82
25	73	81	84
26	77	84	89
27	79	88	89
28	76	82	84

The Presbytery of Orange

WILL meet at this place on Wednesday evening, (this day).

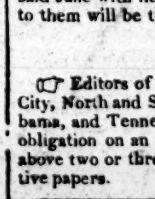
J. Witherspoon,
August 29. Stated Clerk.

LOST

AT the battalion muster at (Big) George Albright's, on the 4th instant, three notes of hand, viz. one drawn by Henry Thomas, for fifty dollars, dated in September, 1817, one by Danial Sharp for 49 dollars 97 1-2 cts. dated in August 1820, and one by John Noah for six dollars. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said notes, as no transfer has ever been made of the same.

Jacob Isley.
Orange county, Aug. 28, 1821. 81—3wp

Ten Dollars Reward.



RAN away about three weeks since, a negro fellow named *GEORGE*, formerly the property of John Taylor, Esq. of this place. A reward of ten dollars will be given for lodging him in any jail in this state, and giving the subscriber notice. Necessary charges will also be defrayed by

John G. Polhill.
Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1821. 81—3t

TRUST SALE
of valuable Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 31st of May, A. D. 1821, executed to the subscriber by Jarrett Yeargain and Charlottoney Yeargain, for the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, there will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Jarrett Yeargain on Tuesday the 25th of September next, the following property:—one tract of land in the neighbourhood of Chapel Hill, on both sides of Lick creek, whereon the said Jarratt Yeargain now lives, containing six hundred and forty-two acres, more or less; two thirds of this land is of superior quality, and lies level.—Also, four negroes, Sally, Susan, Prissy, and Dilsey; four horses, a number of hogs, cattle and sheep; one cotton machine, wagon and harness, gig and harness, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of this sale will be more fully made known on that day, and accommodating to the purchaser. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Sampson Moore.
August 25, 1821. 81—3w

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville district, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

Jane Cunningham.
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

100 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the store of the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. several articles of goods, and between eighty and a hundred dollars in cash, among which were one 1 dollar note of the Kentucky bank at Shepardsville, and one 1 dollar note of the Bank of the State of Tennessee; one 20 dollar note of the State Bank of North Carolina, and the balance in notes of banks of this state of various amounts, together with several notes of hand, of which the following are recollected:

3 notes drawn by John Campbell, one for 112 dollars, one for 80 dollars 30 cents, and one for 61 dollars 35 cents.
1 by Thomas Wilson and Mary Ann Wilson for 34 dollars 45 cents.
2 by William Workman, one for 50 dollars 75 cents, and one for 7 dollars.
1 by Martha Hamilton for 15 dollars.
1 by Alexander M'Craken for 9 dollars.
1 by Joseph Merlette for 5 dollars.
1 by James Miles for 100 dollars.
1 by James Jacobs for 10 dollars.
2 by Levi Todd, one for 9 dollars 10 cents, and one for 6 dollars.
1 by Anderson Duncan for 26 dollars,
1 by Mack Rebbels for 1 dollar 75 cents.
1 by Meredith Chavers for 16 dollars.
1 by Hartwell Keeten for 18 dolls. 62 1-2 cts.

Among a large bundle of judgments the following only are recollected:
1 against Magaret Albart for 7 dolls. 15 cts.
1 against John Russell for 11 dolls. 25 cts.

Among the goods were a quantity of shoes. The whole amount stolen, of goods, money and notes, amount to about 1500 dollars. The above reward of one hundred dollars will be given for the recovery of the goods and the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the recovery of any part of the above articles which may lead to the discovery of the thief.

Stephen M'Craken.
Orange county, Aug. 21, 1821. 80—3w

Just published, and for sale at this Office,
by the gross, dozzen, or single,
The Shorter Catechism,
RATIFIED AND ADOPTED
By the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia.
May 16. 66—

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

TO LITTLE HENRY, LAUGHING.

Happy state of thoughtlessness,
Speaking from the laughing eye,
Ere is heard misfortune's hiss,
Ere has broke the unbidden sigh.

Morn of real blessedness,
Not a cloud is hov'ring nigh;
Yet ere noon may dangers press—
Evening thunders rend the sky.

Tell me, little smiling creature,
What has caused thy present joy?
Why with pleasure beams each feature
Tell me, laughing little boy!

Is it on a mother gazing,
Thou already feel'st her care?
Is it that a father raising,
Claims now of thy love a share?

Though thy little tongue deny thee
Happy answer now to make,
Yet, as here I sit beside thee,
Fancy shall thy answer speak.

"Happy I—affection round me
Smiles upon each parent's face;
Happy I—no care has found me—
Nothing here but joy I trace.

"When to years maturer growing,
In each busy scene I share,
Let my duty then be showing,
I have not forgot their care.

"As, in *Infancy*, affection
Bound *them* to my pillow kind,
In *their age* shall recollection
Bring their former care to mind.

"If stern sickness bear upon them,
I will watch the fev'rish bed—
Keep distracting noises from them—
Kindly raise the drooping head."

'Twas thus, Henry, fancy painted
What thy after years should prove,
By no spot of error tainted,
Just return for former love.

From the Trenton Federalist.

The following relation of a most affecting circumstance, which occurred during the late war in Europe, if properly appreciated, must have the effect to render the cruel custom of war more abhorred, by all who have hearts susceptible of impressions which humanity and christianity claim for their votaries. How long will politicians, poets, historians and orators, endeavor to lure mankind to misery and death, by throwing around this savage custom the facinations of worldly honor and glory? What thousands, tens, and hundreds of thousands, do they thus draw from the peaceful walks of life to scenes of indescribable suffering, in order to make one, or *two heroes*, for eulogy and song—as objects of "Stupid starers or of loud huzzas."

INCIDENT OF THE GERMAN WAR.

At the time when the English army were encamped along the banks of the Weser, the commander in chief sent one of his aids de-camp, with orders to all the different commanders of the regiments under his command; and as the camp was extended to the distance of five miles at least, from one extremity to the other, the aid-de-camp lost his way, and unfortunately fell in with a reconnoitering party of the enemy, before he was aware of it. He was immediately called upon to surrender himself a prisoner, but as he was sensible that the orders he had about him would make a discovery of his general's intentions to the enemy, he resolved to lose his life rather than be taken, and when an officer rode up to receive his submission, he drew a pistol and shot him though the head. He was directly pursued by a party of light horse—but the fleetness of an English hunter, and the sudden shutting in of the day, soon made him invisible to his pursuers. When he found himself clear of his enemies, he began to think where he should take up his quarters for the night. It was by this time totally dark; not a single ray of light from either moon or stars appeared to direct him on his way; and to mend his situation he had all the reason in the world to suppose that he was then in a part of the country that was possessed by the enemy.

With these uncomfortable reflections about him, he at length resolved to give up his own judgment (as many benighted travellers have done before him with success) to that of his horse, who after many a weary step, brought him within sight of an object, which at last turned out to be a white house with green shutters. Our aid-de-camp dismounted and leading his horse towards the rails that surrounded the court yard, he hallooed two or three times, when a Swiss porter made his appearance, with a candle in his hand, and inquired what was his business there at that untimely hour. The aid-de-camp told him, that he was an officer who had lost his way, and begged to be received into the house, or to be directed where he might pass the night in safety.

The porter then went back into the house, and presently returned, opened the gate, and desired the officer to walk in.

He did so—and as he followed the porter up to the house, he took that opportunity to inquire who was the possessor of it, when he was answered, Capt. Dubois.

The name of Dubois did not sound very well in the ears of our aid-de-camp. He knew it was French; and he knew an English officer could not be a very welcome guest to a French one, at a time when two nations were at war with each other.—However, he trusted that the natural politeness of the French would not suffer them to treat an enemy with incivility. When he was shown into the room, he was received by a lady, sitting on a sofa, with a table before her, on which was a book and two wax tapers. Mrs. Dubois was neither young nor handsome; but she had a certain sensibility of countenance and an affable manner in her behaviour, which seldom fails to captivate at a time of life when beauty is no more.

It was this kind of frankness in Mrs. Dubois' conversation, that induced the aid-de-camp to give her a detailed account of his evening's expedition, without secreting from her the duty he had been upon, or the circumstances of his having killed the officer who came to take him prisoner. In return Madame Dubois, as ingenuously told him the most interesting particulars of her life; from which he gathered, that she had been the rich widow of a German gentleman, and was lately married to Mr. Dubois, a captain in the French service.—When the night was so far advanced that it was thought necessary for the aid-de camp to retire to his bed chamber, Madame Dubois took her leave assuring him that one of her servants should be ready, as early as he pleased in the morning, to conduct him to the road that led to the English camp. With a thousand expressions of gratitude for her favors, he wished her good night—which he could not procure for himself. He no sooner laid his head upon the pillow, than a thousand disagreeable ideas crowded into his imagination. He saw before his eyes a regiment in full march, to take possession of that ground which the corps that occupied it had no orders to quit. In another part of the camp, a battalion was wheeling off to the right, which should have advanced to support the columns in the centre. But what gave him the most real concern (though the action itself was *commendable*, being done for the *good of the service*) was the death of the officer, whose widow seemed to appear at his bed's foot, with all the distraction in her countenance which so calamitous a disaster might be suspected to create.

In this agitation of mind, he remained until it was day-light, when he heard two small raps at his chamber door which seemed like the tolling of the bell in Venice Preserved, to summon him to immediate execution. It was with some difficulty that he said come in. It proved to be Madame Dubois' maid who had come to tell him, that her mistress begged to see him for a moment, before he left the house. He hurried on his clothes and went directly to Madame Dubois, whom he found ringing her hands and tearing her hair in all the agony of grief.—When her burst of passion was over, our aid-de-camp expressed the utmost concern at seeing her in so distressed a situation and offered to serve her with his life and fortune—I want neither, sir, said she, although you are the *innocent* author of all my sorrow; and though you have destroyed my peace of mind forever, yet as you did but *your duty*, I must forgive you. Read that fatal scroll, (giving him a letter) and fly from my sight forever.—The aid-de-camp devoured, as it were, the paper with his eyes, and read with extreme horror, a precise and particular account of his killing her husband, captain Dubois. The letter fell from his hands, and he attempted to speak, which she prevented, by waving her hand as a signal for his departure, and he obeyed. He found a servant waiting at the gate to attend him on his way. He mounted his horse with a sigh, and following his guide, he arrived in a few hours at the English camp, sick of himself and weary of the world.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

If it be true that the editors of newspapers have a paramount influence on the opinions of the people, they are now called upon to "raise their voices and spare not." Another fatal Duel has involved two families in wretchedness! Duels are continually occurring, to the ruin of our domestic peace, and the indelible disgrace of our boasted country—and yet we sit still and fold our hands!—Do we ask you to reason with the contemners of common sense? It is casting reason to the wild winds? Do we ask you to expostulate with the duellist? A thousand times he has been confounded! He is a madman, and no more fit to go at large than any other lunatic. To our magistracy we appeal, and we ask the solemn question—How long will they forget their covenant to execute the laws,—to watch over the peace and safety of the country? How long shall the feelings of a christian community be set at nought, and the Divine law be trampled under foot? We know the sophistry by which they extricate themselves: they have no *information*—they have no *evidence!* Is the death of one man, and the public confession of his murderer, no evidence? Is the whole story in our public papers, with the names, and time, and place, and all its horrid circumstances, and not denied by any one of the surviving criminals, no evidence? Do we act thus in the cause of an assassin of any other description? No!—we proclaim, we pursue, and we bring him to justice. And many a man has met his reward upon the gallows, on presumptive evidence, far, far less satisfactory than all this. But if we are compelled to yield our beloved sons and brothers to such miserable excuses—we turn to our legislators, and we ask them, why sleep they on their post?—Are our laws inefficient! Why, then, are they not strengthened? Must the anguish of aged parents—must the desolation of family after family for ever plead in vain?—Will they tell us that legal restraints will not prevent duelling? Let them try, and when the experiment fails, we will believe them. Let the duellist, and every one of his accomplices, be cut off from *every* privilege of a citizen, and we shall hear no more of this atrocious crime. And why should he not? Does he deserve the confidence of the community? He is unfit for the common intercourse of society. The man who is capable of the greatest of all possible crimes, will not be very likely to resist a temptation to the lesser?

We cannot, however, conclude without expressing our satisfaction, and, we understand it is the common sentiment, on hearing of the dismissal of Randal, the murderer of Mr. Fox, from the office in which he was employed, at Washington. Indeed it could hardly be supposed that these outrages could be continued under the eyes of our supreme authorities with impunity. We wait impatiently to hear what will further be done.

H.

WHAT AFFLICTION TEACHETH.

Sickness teaches not only the uncertain tenure, but discovers the utter vanity and unsatisfactoriness of the dearest objects of human pursuit. Introduce into the chamber of the sick and dying man the whole pantheon of idols, which he has vainly worshipped—fame, wealth, pleasure, beauty, power. What miserable comforters are they all? Bind that wreath of laurel round his brow, and see if it will assuage his aching temples.—Spread before him the deeds and instruments which prove him the lord of innumerable possessions, and see if you can beguile him of a moment's anguish; see if he will not give you up those barren parchments for one drop of cool water, one draught of pure air. Go, tell him, when a fever rages though his veins, that his table smokes with luxuries, and that the wine moveth itself aright, and giveth its colour in the cup, and see if this will calm his throbbing pulse. Tell him, as he lies prostrate, helpless and sinking with debility, that the song and dance are ready to begin, and that all without him is life, alacrity and joy. Nay more, place in his motionless hand, the sceptre of a mighty empire, and see if he will be eager to grasp it. The eye of Cæsar could not gain its lustre by the recollection, that its "bend could awe the world," nor his shaking limbs be quieted by remembering, that his nod had commanded obedience from millions of slaves.

But if sickness puts to the proof those worthless objects of our confidence, it ought also to direct us to that staff which cannot be broken.—Till we learn to lean on an Almighty arm, and to support a mind vigorous with trust, and warm with devotion, in the midst of a racked and decaying frame, the work of sickness is but half completed. To learn the emptiness of the world is to learn but a lesson of misanthropy, if it do not generate and awaken that confidence, which gladly casts itself on God alone. When affliction has had her perfect work, we shall involuntarily adopt this language of a pious sufferer "be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me, for my soul trusteth in thee; yea, in the shadow of thy wings will *I* make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast. *I* will commit my soul unto thee, as unto a faithful Creator."

Receipt to make a Dandisette.

Take an ordinary girl, about fifteen, who can read so as to comprehend a novel; the less she is encumbered with modesty and understanding, the better. Scour her face and neck, hands and arms, thoroughly with soap and sand and send her, for *three weeks*, to a fashionable boarding-school. There let her be sprinkled and perfumed daily with a wash composed of the following ingredients:—Music, French, geography, history, drawing, embroidery, grammar, and composition, of each one grain, dissolved in *quant. suff.* of inattention and imbecility. Let her be constantly fed on a dish made up of pride, vanity, conceit, presumption, impudence, ignorance, folly, and romantic expectation, and let her only drink be flattery and indulgence, administered by her parents and others in unlimited quantities. Let her sole exercise (to occupy seven-eights of her time at least, when not asleep) be learning to curtsy, practising attitudes, and dancing waltzes and cotillions, under the tuition of a French dancing master. At the end of *three weeks*, take her home, dress her in the extremity of fashion, and array her in a mixture of the most gaudy and incongruous finery. Make a splendid ball, for the purpose of *bringing her out*; after which, let her parade Cornhill and Market street, every fair day, from morning till night, in tight laced stays, a double leghorn bonnet flapping over her eyes at every step, and with a gold watch, chain, seals, and keys hanging from her side; and let her be attended by some little insignificant dandy of the first water. This method, properly pursued, will infallibly and speedily produce an animal, denominated, in the fashionable sphere, a *Dandisette*; who, at balls and parties, and every public place, will be constantly surrounded by all the brainless fops of one sex, and be envied by all the fools of the other. She will, in due time, (if she does *no worse*) marry a worthless dandy for a husband, in opposition to the wishes and remonstrances of her best friends, will soon find herself reduced to as comfortable a state of poverty and misery as she ever read of in romance; and will finally bring down the grey hairs of her parents in sorrow to the grave.

PROBATUM EST.

THE FAN.

The uses of this little female ornament are well described in the following extract from 'Letters from Spain,' published in the New Monthly Magazine No. V:—

A showy fan is indispensable, in all seasons, both in and out of doors. An Andalusian woman might as well want her tongue as her fan. The fan, besides, has this advantage over the natural organ of speech—that it conveys thought to a greater distance. A dear friend at the farthest end of the public walk, is greeted and cheered up by a quick, tremulous motion of the fan, accompanied with several significant nods. An object of indifference is dismissed with a slow, formal inclination of the fan, which makes his blood run cold. The fan now screens the titter and whisper: now condenses a smile into the dark sparkling eyes, which take their aim just above it. A gentle tap of the fan commands the attention of the careless; a waving motion calls the distant. A certain twirl between the fingers betrays doubt or anxiety—a quick closing and displaying the folds, indicates eagerness or joy. In perfect combination with the expressive features of my country-women, the fan is a magic wand, whose power is more easily felt than described.

INFIDELITY TESTED.

The following fact is well authenticated.—The notorious infidel, Gen. Ethan Allen, of Vermont, who like Tom Paine, did all he could by his writings and exertions to destroy the Christian Religion, and to propagate his infidel sentiments, had an amiable daughter who had received much instruction, probably in secret, from a pious mother. This instruction had doubtless been counteracted and in a measure lost, by the specious arguments and false philosophy of her father. In the bloom of life, this daughter was laid on a bed of sickness; and when she was thought to be dying, her father was sent for, who like all infidels, was desirous to keep as far as possible from such scenes. When he came into the room, his daughter with eternity in view, asked her father 'which shall I believe, the sentiments you have taught me, or those that my mother has taught me?' This question came home to his heart. It was too solemn to be trifled with. He was much disturbed and agitated. 'Believe,' said he, 'what your mother has taught you,' and immediately left the room.—*Relig. Intel.*

A RUSSIAN SUMMER.

The common complaint now is, the extreme heat of our August suns. We shall not attempt to palliate this solar offence; but we may be permitted to remark, that in Russia, which always appears to us mantled in perpetual snow, where we think of nothing but furs and muffs, and warm drapery and Boreas—in the season of heat, that is for three months in the year, the sun is far more intolerable than he is in this city. He bursts with all his effulgence from the glooms of winter, and there is nothing but a blaze of almost insupportable heat. We think twelve hours of animal exhaustion almost too much for the human frame to bear. Our nights are often cool and restoring and fanned by the breath of benignant zephyrs. What would a Russian say, who is compelled to undergo not only twelve, but twenty-four hours of such animal exhaustion? No refreshing night during this season, covers with her sable mantle the face of the sun. He pours his incessant beams, while the hardy Russians are compelled to exert every sinew to improve the hours devoted to such incessant labour. The port of Archangel, for example, is for the space of three months, all bustle and confusion, and uproar and business.—Merchants shipping or unshipping articles of commerce, the roar of carriages and drays, the sound of the hammer upon the anvil, and the discordant notes excited by the various implements of industry, leave no intermission for the eyes of the weary traveller to repose.—The empire of night seems to have been banished during that season from the world, and all the business of the year to be crowded into the space of those three exhausting months. A Russian labourer will be found in the midst of all this uproar and bustle, stealing a few moments of repose to recruit exhausted nature, under the shade of some contiguous building, while his active comrades are employed in the heat and dust of the day. At the conclusion of his allotted term, he is awakened by one of his comrades to a resumption of his toils, who stretches his weary length upon the spot that has just been deserted. Yet Russia would hardly be habitable without this prolonged excess of solar beams. Vegetation rises from the snowy beds as by enchantment, and the earth, as if sensible of the importance of the season, pours forth her treasures in exhaustless abundance. Art, as if anxious to rival nature, is equally on the alert to improve the hour for commerce, before the fluid streams shall be turned into marble by the breath of the tyrant of the polar regions. Hence there is in Russia during this season, nothing but life and energy, and exhausting sunbeams.—We have made these remarks under the full influence of our inclement sun, to convince our fellow citizens that "their lot is comparatively cast in pleasant places." The ray that we so much dread, is now employed in ripening for man and beast, the fruits of autumnal munificence. [*Baltimore Chron.*

ANECDOTE.

The earl of S. kept an Irish footman. My lord having sent him one day with a present to a certain judge; the judge in return, sent him a half a dozen live partridges with a letter. The partridges, fluttering in the basket on Teague's head as he was bringing it home, he sat down the basket and opened the lid to quiet them; whereupon they all flew away. O the devil burn you! said he, I am glad you are gone. When he came home, and his lordship had read the letter—Why Teague, said he, I find there are half a dozen partridges in the letter. Now arrah my dear honey, said Teague, I am glad you have found them in the letter, for they are all flown out of the basket.